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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute i/n Molotov
2. Moscow State University

DATE DISTR. 16 April 1959

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. 50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ. 50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

educational institutions in Moscow.

Attachment 1 concerns Moscow State University with some mention of the Moscow Academy of Medical Sciences. This report concerns the curriculum, stipends, personnel, and other facts about Moscow State University. Paragraph 5 of this report describes a secret School of Applied Physics. In Attachment 2, the curriculum, entrance requirements, examinations, and other items concerning the Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute are discussed.

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MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

1. The Moscow State University, located on Gerchena ulitsa No. 6, was subordinate to the Ministry of Higher Education. It had twelve departments or schools, namely, the Schools of History, Philosophy, Philology, Law, Economics, Physics, Mechanics and Mathematics, Geography, Geology, Biology and Edaphology, Chemistry, and Applied Physics (refer to organizational chart on page 7). There were an estimated 12,000 students, including both males and females, with an average of 1,000 in each school.

Admission Requirements

2. Both males and females, between the ages of 17 and 37, were eligible for admission. In their letters to the rector requesting admission, the applicants were obliged to present proof of having finished the ten-year school or, alternatively, the seven-year school and an appropriate teknikhum. There were no religious or political considerations.

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Curriculum

3. Each of the University's 12 schools usually offered five courses of study

Grades ranged from 1 to 5: grades 1 and 2 were non-passing; 3, satisfactory; 4 and 5, very good. Students could not go on to the next higher course unless they got at least a grade of satisfactory; however, a student who failed in only two or three subjects was promoted on condition that he pass these subjects. If a student transferred from one school to another his credits were automatically validated. Graduates were granted degrees as licentiates or professors, whereafter they secured employment in their respective specialties in schools, universities, research institutes, and plants.

School of Biology and Edaphology

4. First Year:
- Zoology of the invertebrata
- Inorganic chemistry
- Botany
- Introduction to biology
- Physics
- Marxism

Second Year:
- Geology
- Zoology of the vertebrata
- Organic chemistry
- Botany
- Microbiology
- Optical physics
- Human and plant anatomy
- Analytical chemistry
- Marxism

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Third Year: Edaphology
Paleontology
Darwinism
Animal physiology
Plant physiology
Capitalistic system of economics

Fourth Year: Anthropology
Veterinary medicine
Agriculture
Pedagogy
Entomology
Botany of lower plant life
Dialectical materialism
A course on anti-aircraft defense. (A weekly lecture was given by military specialists on defense against gases, construction of shelters, and emergency treatment for the wounded.)

Fifth Year: History of dialectics
Genetics
Practice teaching
Entomology (in the fields of medicine, agriculture and forestry)
Defense of the diploma

During the course of study practical training was given in almost all subjects and, subsequent to examinations, an additional training period lasting about one and a half months. The practical training included the following:

During the first year: 20 days training at the zoological experimental station in the university in Bolshevo (N 55-56, E 37-52) and botanical training in Luzhki, a village in the Serpukhovski rayon.

In the second year: About 25 days were devoted to practical research: this included training in Chashnikovo, the university's experimental station of Darwinism and Genetics, and training in the University's biological experimental station located about 10 kilometers from Zvenigorod (N 55-42, E 36-51). The latter was a prohibited zone in which the forest was preserved in its natural state expressly for wildlife and geobotanical study purposes.

During the third year the students went to a silk research institute in Tashkent for a month's training. During the fourth year they performed various research assignments [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

School of Applied Physics

5. The course of study in this school was five and a half years. This school, although part of the university, was situated on the outskirts of Moscow (exact location not known). Known among the students as "the secret school", it was attended only by male students, all of whom had been strictly selected on the basis of their political orientation. 50X1-HUM [redacted]

[redacted]

they were destined to go to secret research centers outside of Moscow.

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

The students at the secret school had very few contacts with the other university students [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

Political Instruction

6. Political instruction was obligatory and, although it was an extra subject, received the same time as scientific subjects. Under the tutelage of appropriate professors, instruction was given in Marxism-Leninism, political economy of capitalistic countries, political economy of socialism, dialectical materialism and the history of materialism. Group discussions were held each week for the purpose of exchanging comments on current international and internal political questions.

Premilitary Instruction

7. During the first four years, all male students, except foreigners, attended a military science course at the university; this included, as part of the training, spending the second and fourth summer periods at encampments. When the training period was finished the students received commissions as reserve lieutenants and, on graduating from the university, went to work in civilian centers.

Class and Vacation Schedule

8. The school year began in September and ended in May. Classes were generally held from 0900 to 1600 hours daily except on Sundays, and holidays. Attendance at classes was not mandatory and no definite time limit had been set for meeting scholastic requirements. Students who worked and resided in Moscow attended classes when they could; however, all part-time students -- not only from the Moscow area but from other regions -- were obliged to report to the university in December and January for training courses and in February for their examinations. Soviet students could repeat a course only once but foreign students, because of their difficulty with the Russian language, were permitted to repeat a course twice. The summer vacation period was in July and August and the winter vacation from 21 January to 7 February. Special leave was granted for valid reasons such as illness in the family. By applying through the unions (see organizational chart of the unions on page 8), the students could obtain permission to spend their vacations in rest homes.

Stipends and Economic Aspects

9. During the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth years of study respectively, the students in the School of Biology received monthly stipends of 290, 300, 350, 400, and 450 rubles. The stipends in the Schools of Chemistry and Physics, for example, were somewhat larger -- specific amounts not known. [redacted] students at the University 50X1-HUM received monthly stipends of 500 rubles, regardless of the course of study. Three special stipends, moreover, were awarded to the most outstanding students in the School of Biology, and this same procedure was also practiced in the other schools. Books were furnished by the library but students had to purchase other school supplies and pay for their meals and laundry. No fees were charged for recreational facilities, clubs, or sports, but CP and Komsomol members paid dues of two and a half rubles per month. No advantages accrued to students who belonged to the Komsomol or the CP. (See organizational charts of CP and Komsomol on pages 9 and 10 rexpectively.)

Faculty Members

10. Petrovskiy (fnu) - Rector of Moscow University. 50X1-HUM

Unanyan (fnu) - Assistant rector

Isayev (fnu) - Dean of the School of Biology.

Merkureva (fnu) - Assistant dean of studies in the School of Biology, a biological science candidate 50X1-HUM

Andreyenko (fnu) - A biological science candidate

Ognev (fnu) - Professor in the School of Biology.

Oparin (fnu) - Professor in the School of Biology

11. The following Soviet scientists lectured at the university

Lisenko Trofim Yefimovich - An agronomist from the Academy of Economic Sciences in Moscow. He lectured at Moscow University several times in 1953 on results of research conducted in the afore-mentioned academy.

Severin (fnu) - A doctor of biological sciences in the biochemistry department of Moscow University. He was doing research in his specialty at the Academy of Sciences.

Borisenko (fnu) - A veterinarian from the Timiriasev Academy; he lectured on veterinary medicine in the School of Biology during the 1951-1952 scholastic term.

Oparin (fnu) - Professor of Biochemistry at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Vasnechov (fnu) - Doctor of biology and a specialist in ichthyology. He was a professor at Moscow University and worked in the Institute of Morphology in the USSR Academy of Sciences.

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Krizhnovskiy (fnu) - A professor at Moscow University with a doctorate in biology; he specialized in ichthyology and worked at the USSR Academy of sciences.

THE MOSCOW ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

12. [redacted] the Moscow Academy of Medical Sciences performed research on all types of illness and had some connection with the Ministry of Health [redacted] The following Soviet scientific personalities were associated with the Academy: 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

Pavlovskiy Yevgeniy Nikanorovich - Director of the pathology section of the Central Institute of Microbiology in the Academy of Medical Sciences. He was the president of the Society of Entomologists and the Society of Geographers; Director of the Institute of Zoology in Leningrad, and a professor in the Military Academy of Medicine in Leningrad. He had the rank of a lieutenent general.

Petrischeva Polin Andreyevna - A professor and a doctor in medical sciences. She was an associate member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and worked in the pathology section of the Central Institute of Microbiology in the Academy.

Zeymskaya Ara - Candidate in biology, who worked in the pathology section of the Central Institute of Microbiology in the Academy.

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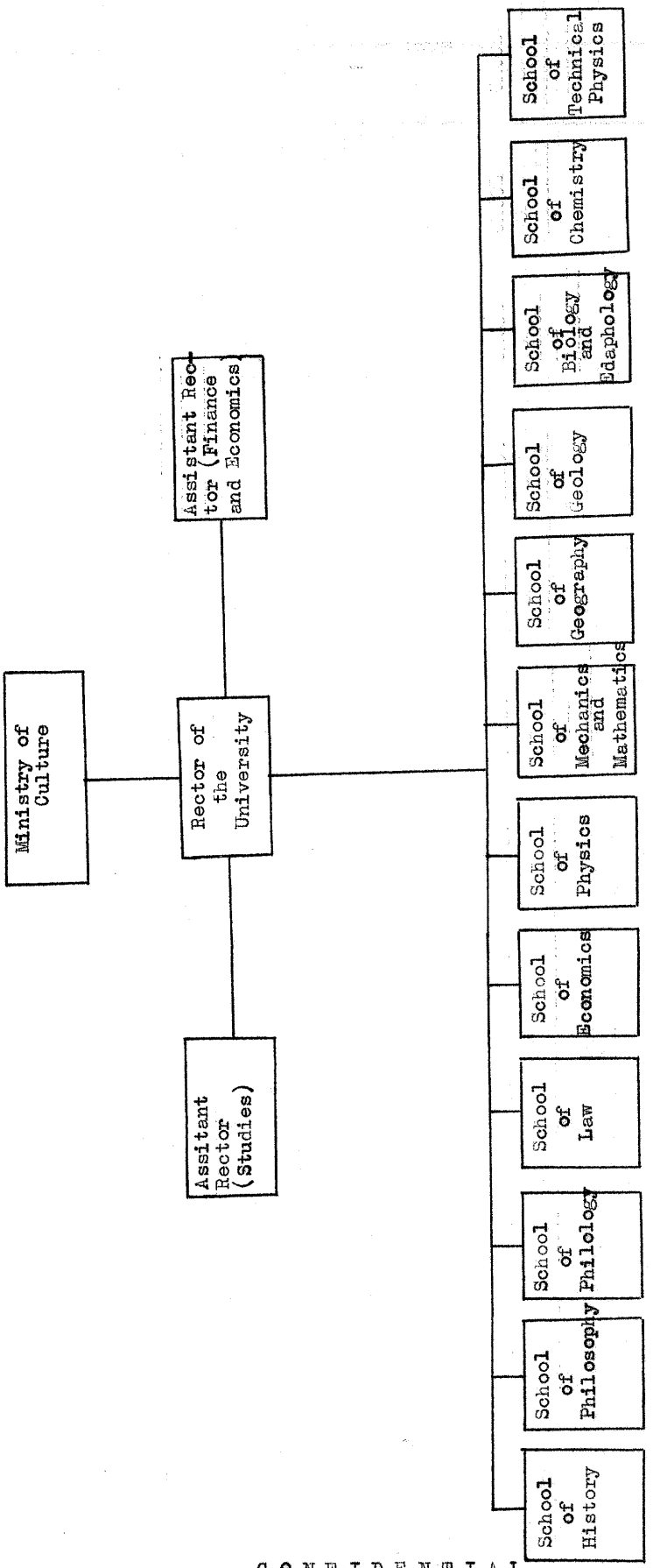
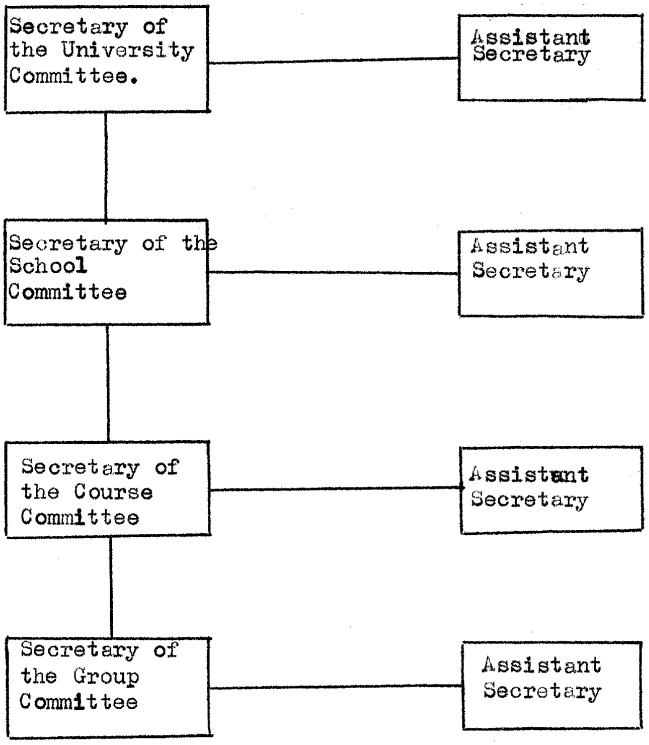
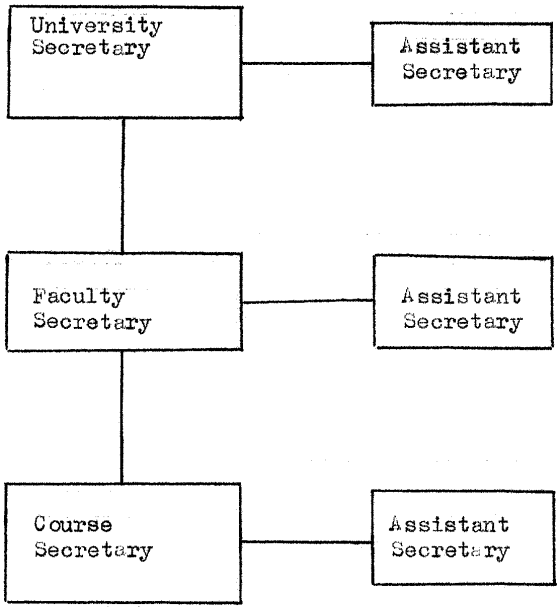
Organizational Chart of Moscow University



Organizational Chart of the Unions in Moscow University.



Organizational Chart of the Communist Party in Moscow University.



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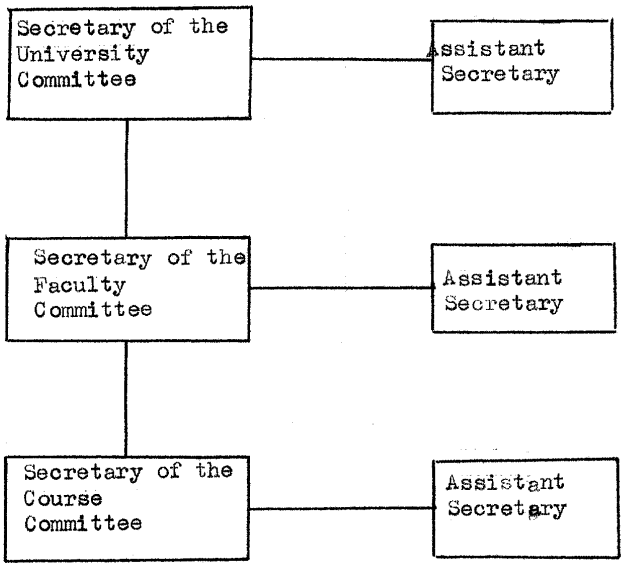
Organizational Chart of the
Komsomol in Moscow University.



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MOSCOW ORDER OF LENIN ENERGETICS INSTITUTE I/N MOLOTOV

General Information

1. The Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute i/n Molotov (Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina Energeticheskiy Institut Imeni Molotova) was located on Lefortovskiy Val ulitsa in Pervomaiskiy rayon.1 It was subordinate to the Ministry of Culture. On pages 9, and 10, are sketches showing the Institute's table of organization and layout, respectively.

2. In the Hydroenergetic Faculty, there were between 700 and 1,000 students representing China, the satellites, and the various Soviet republics. About 90 percent of the student body were Soviets and the balance foreigners of whom the largest single group was Chinese. No distinctions were made based on religion or national origin except that foreigners received a larger stipend and were allowed to repeat any year's work while still receiving a stipend which Soviet students were not permitted to do. 50X1-HUM

3. the Institute director was an influential personage 50X1-HUM

4. The students were divided into three classes: official, free and correspondence. Official students lived in Moscow and had to attend all the classes. Free students attended classes after their regular employment. Correspondence students lived outside of Moscow and went to the Institute only for examinations.

Entrance Requirements and Entrance Examination

5. To write the entrance examination, it was necessary to have completed ten-year school. There were no political or religious prerequisites and no distinction based on sex. The age limit for official students was from 17 to 35; there were no age limits for free students. The following documents were required:

   a. Certificate showing completion of ten-year school.
   b. Curriculum vitae written in ink on any kind of paper.
   c. Questionnaire to be filled out personally by the student and handed in at the Institute Admissions Office. 50X1-HUM
   d. Two or three recent passport-size photographs.

6. The entrance examination was held annually between August 1 and 20 and consisted of both oral and written parts. The oral part covered mathematics (geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and arithmetic), physics, chemistry, Russian and Soviet literature, and one of the following languages listed in order of interest--English, German, or French. The written part covered Russian and Soviet literature and mathematics.

7. The Admissions Office issued to the students cards on which appeared the name of the Institute, the student's name, the group to which he belonged, and the grades for each subject covered in the entrance examination.

Schedule

8. The course of studies for all the Schools in the Institute was five and one-half years. 50X1-HUM There was no limitation on the number of subjects that might be repeated during the course of studies. Students could repeat an examination in a subject as many times in one year as was necessary to pass the subject.

9. Schedules varied according to the subjects studied and could be one of the following: 0900 to 1300, 0900 to 1500, or 0900 to 1700 although the usual one was from 0900 to 1500. From the third year on, students had one day free during the week to study at home. There were vacations after each of the two examination periods. The first was from 22 or 25 January to 7 or 8 February; the second, the summer vacation, began during the last ten days in June and ended 30 August, provided no field trip was in progress. Leaves of absence were so freely given that some students took leave without requesting permission. Twelve or 24-day passes for sanitariums and rest homes were issued to sick students by the Institute trade unions through their representatives.

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Curriculum

10. All classes were conducted in Russian. Theoretical instruction comprised 90 percent of the curriculum. In the Hydroenergetic Faculty of the Institute, the following subjects were studied in the years indicated.

a. First year

Higher mathematics
Descriptive geometry
Analytic geometry
Physics
Chemistry
Strength of materials
Machine parts
Drawing
Theoretical mechanics

b. Second year

Higher mathematics
Physics
Strength of materials
Machine parts
Drawing
Basic theory of electrical engineering
Theoretical mechanics

c. Third year

Higher mathematics
Physics
Strength of materials
Machine parts
Drawing
Basic theory of electrical engineering

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Hydraulic installations
Hydraulic engineering
Hydraulic machines
Electrical machines

d. Fourth year

Hydraulic installations
Hydraulic machines
Electric machines
Hydraulic engineering
Electric powerhouses
Hydrology
Hydroenergetics
Electrical systems and networks
Automation

e. Fifth year

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Hydraulic engineering
Electric powerhouses
Hydrology
Hydroenergetics
Electrical systems and networks
Automation
Safety measures
Thermal-electric stations

11. About ten percent of the curriculum consisted of practical training received on field trips.

Attachment 2

Premilitary Instruction

12. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] they were begun in the second year and continued until graduation.

13. Political instruction was compulsory and was considered as important as any other part of the curriculum. The schedule was similar to other classes, a two-hour class twice a week with a ten-minute rest period after the first hour. The subjects studied in the years indicated were as follows:

First year - History of the Communist Party, as presented in the book edited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Second year - Marxism-Leninism, based on works by Marx and Engels.

Third year - Das Kapital

Fourth year - Socialism, based on books and speeches by Lenin and Stalin.

14. Professors giving political instruction were graduates in philosophy. As in any other subject, the professor read the lesson and the students took notes. Then students met again weekly in smaller groups of 20 or 30 to discuss the material which had been presented. Outstanding students were not recognized in any way although participation in discussions could raise one's grade.

Examinations

15. Oral examinations were given in January and June during each year of the five-year course. The first one was offered between 1 and 25 January. If a student failed in any subject, he could take a re-test a few days later and repeat this process as many times as was necessary to pass, prior to the final examinations which were offered between 1 and 25 June. Students who did not pass all the subjects could take a re-test in January of the following year without having to lose a year's work. The student was permitted to take notes during the examinations and to use them in answering questions. There was no examining board; the questions were asked individually by the different professors. Grades, which were given immediately after the examinations, were assigned as follows: (1) very bad, (2) bad, (3) fair, which was passing, (4) good, and (5) very good. If a student received a grade of 1 or 2, he had to take a re-test. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] the student could fail up to three examinations in 50X1-HUM either of the two examination periods and still continue with his studies without losing a year but if he failed more than three, he lost a school year. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] The graduating student received the title of hydroenergetic-electromechanical engineer (Inzhener Gidroenergetik-Elektromekhanik).

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Attachment 2 to

Stipends and Expenses

16. Stipends were assigned to students entering the Institute in accordance with the grades received in the entrance examination. The minimum stipend was 315 rubles monthly. If a student failed a subject in any of the five years, his stipend was cut off. After successfully completing each year's work, a student's stipend was increased gradually until it reached a maximum of 415 rubles monthly. Komsomols paid dues of five or ten percent of their stipends to the Komsomol organization; they received no preferential treatment.

17. Students paid 15 rubles per month for a room at the Institute residence regardless of whether they received a stipend. Also, they paid for their board. There were two dining rooms, open from 0800 to 2200 or 2300 with unusually low prices. Students bought their books but if one could not afford to do so, he could borrow them from the Institute library, replacing any that were lost or damaged. Students also bought their supplies such as paper, pencils, and ink.

Clubs

18. Membership in the trade unions was not obligatory but because members enjoyed certain economic advantages, nearly all students joined. [redacted] the dues were the same as those for the Komsomol. 50X1-HUM There was a Science club, called Nauka, with voluntary membership and small dues, as well as a recreational club for dances and music in which membership was optional and no dues were collected.

Job Opportunities

19. Job opportunities for graduates were generally good although they depended in large part on the individual's personality and professional ability. A commission of about ten persons met before the "Defense of the Diploma" to assign graduating students to specific jobs. Students were called in individually and offered a choice of several positions. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

1. [redacted] Comment: In the City of Moscow Address Handbook of 1956, the Institute's location is given as Krasnonazarmennaya ulitsa 14.

Table of Organization of the Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute i/n Molotov

20. Following is the legend for the sketch on page 9 . The numbers in parentheses are keyed to those on the sketch.

(1) Komsomol

(2) Ministry of Culture

(3) Staff (Otdel kadrov)

(4) Institute Communist Party Organization

(5) Institute

(6) Institute Trade Unions with the following departments:

a - Student economic aid.
b - Institute rest homes and sanitoriums.
c - Institute residences.
d - Cultural Section.
e - Sports.

(7) Institute Director.

(8) School of Electroenergetics

(9) School of Thermal Energy

(10) School of Hydroenergetics

(11) School of Industry and Transport Electrification (Elektrifikatsiya promyshlennosti i transporta)

(12) School of Electronics

(13) School Trade Unions, having the same departments as the Institute Trade Unions (see: No. 6).

(14) School Dean.

(15) School Communist Party Organization

(16) School Komsomol

(17) Assistant Head of Administration

(18) Deputy Director of Curriculum

(19) Typical class

(20) "Group" Trade Union Section

(21) Any of the six "groups" making up a typical class.

(22) "Group" Communist Party Organization

(23) "Group" Komsomol

(24) "Group" of 25 students

Layout of the Moscow Energetics Institute

21. Following is the legend for sketch on page 10 . The numbers in parentheses are keyed to those on sketch. 50X1-HUM

(1) Streetcar stop

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(3) Three-story brick building. The Hydroenergetics School was on the third floor.

(4) Krasnokazarmenskaya street.

(5) Three-or four-story brick building containing the different Schools.

(6) The Institute Club, a two-story brick building.

(7) Institute residences, a four-or five-story brick building.

(8) Institute residences.

(9) Lefortovskiy Val Street. Facade containing a sign with the name of the Institute. Two doormen dressed in civilian clothes were stationed at the door to check passes.

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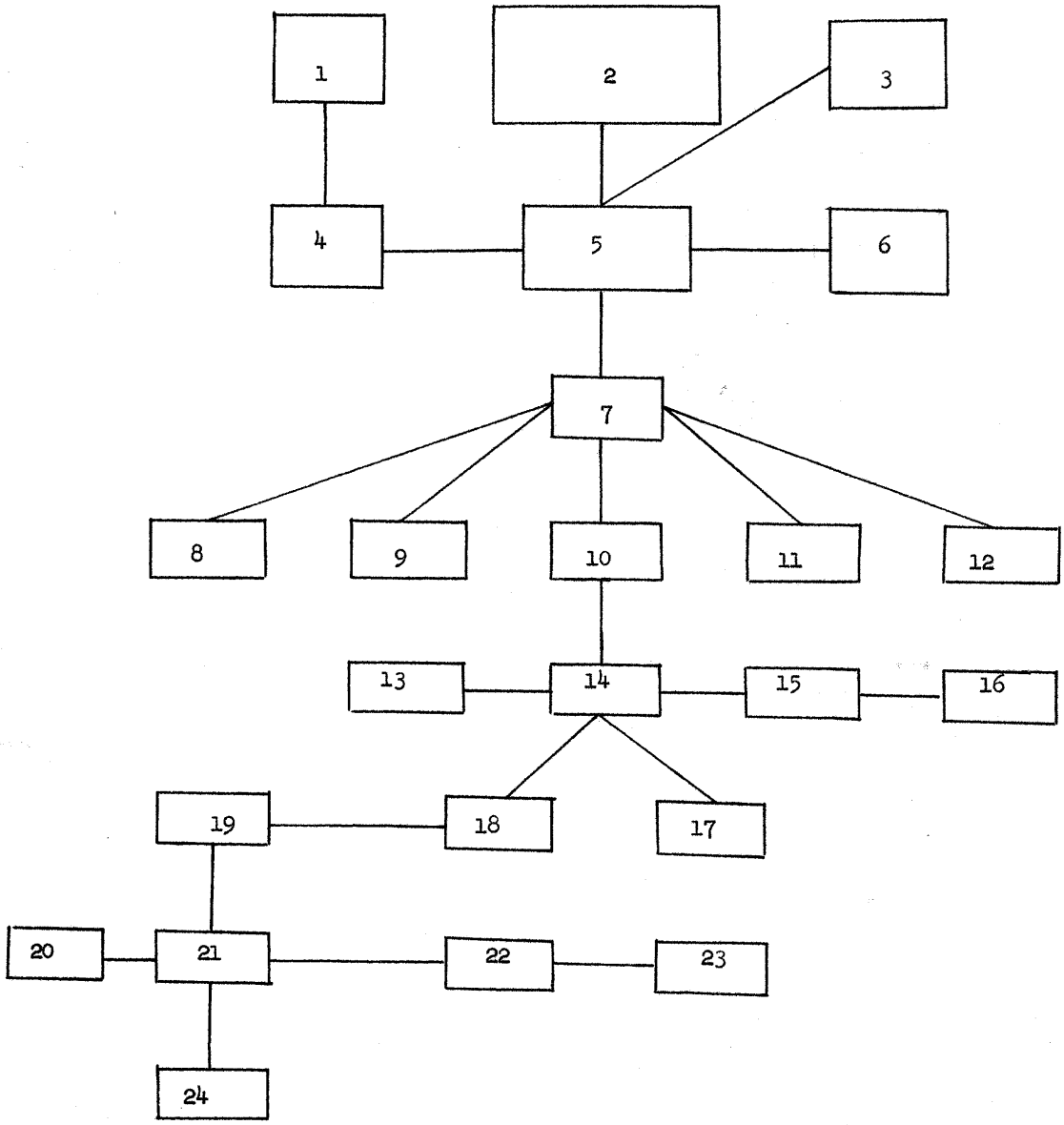
Attachment 9

Table of Organization of the Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute i/n Molotov



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Layout of the Moscow Energetics Institute i/n Molotov